Pre Sent

G. R. S. 58]
Previous references.

Sanry File No. 32–14

1915.
(Sanitary)

Serial Nos. 2,4–7

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

P61
1-E

Serial Nos. 2, 4–7

Part B for June 1915

SUBJECT.

Report from Rao E.S. Krishna Sawmy Iyengar Typed
re the Improvement of Registration of Vital
Statistics in the Malnad & Scheme for Sanitary Survey
and Laboratory investigation.

Papers recorded. — No Separate orders on this
subject are necessary.

GPB—8,500—21-7-14

Dr. H. Jarvis
19/6/15

G.R.S. 11] 1914-15 1895-1901

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Sanitary)

NOTES.

File No. 52-14

FILE HEADING.

Report from Mr. E. S. Krishnaswamier on the subject of the improvement of the registration of vital statistics.

From

The Sanitary Commissioner

No. 1188 Dated 2. 9. 14 Received 5. 9. 14

Diary No. 1901	Enclos. 5 Spare Copies.	Serial No. 2

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Submits the reports received from Mr. E. S. Krishnaswamier Surgeon, on the subject of the improvement of the registration of vital statistics in the Madras and of a scheme for sanitary survey and laboratory investigation.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Mr. E. S. Krishnaswamier was placed on special duty for a period of one month, in connection with the scheme for the improvement of the Madras and he was requested to submit a report on the improvements needed in the registration of vital statistics and to draw up a scheme

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—30,000—12-8-11

Serial No.

for conducting such Sanitary survey and laboratory investigation as may be needed for identifying the species of mosquitoes which spread malaria (vide Govt. proc. No. 10102-Med 19-13 dated the 8th April 1914) with reference to the order he has submitted the report through the Sanitary Commr.

2 Mr. Krishnaswamiyer in his report on vital statistics suggests that steps should be taken to increase literacy among patels and that the existing forms should be revised. He also suggests that specially trained Sanitary Inspectors should be entertained in order to check the registration and compile vital statistics and a separate Sanitary officer appointed for the Malnad portions of the Hassan District. & each Sanitary Officer given a Sanitary Inspector for statistical work

3 The proposals received from the Sanitary Commr. in connection with the improvement of the system of registration of vital statistics are under consideration of Govt. Sanction has been accorded in Govt. proc. No. 1929-39 dated the 20th August 14 Med 24-13 for the appointment of a Special Sanitary officer for the Malnad portions of the Hassan District & also to the employment of 14 Sub overseers of the grade of Assistant Sanitary Inspectors' qualifications for the districts of Shimoga, Kadur & Hassan.

4 As regards the prevention of malaria —

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—10,000—13-6-14

Serial No.

Mr Krishnaswamier recommends two methods (1) destruction of anopheles in their larval stage and (2) killing the parasites in the infected persons by administering quinine. He reports that quinine packets supplied from the Medical Stores are not properly distributed among the Malaria stricken persons. He recommends the supply of some kind of iron tonics for the persons suffering from after-effects of Malaria. He is of opinion that all the Medical officers in the Malaria area should be given training in a laboratory for a period of two months.

5. As regards the recommendations made by Mr Krishnaswamier on the question of appointing trained midwives and additional vaccinators for the Malaria tract it is submitted that action has already been taken by granting 6 scholarships to local women in Malaria for being trained in midwifery and 14 scholarships for Malaria men being trained in vaccination.

6. In order to keep out the mosquitos from the dwellings the Sanitary Commr recommends that Window-gauze screens may be supplied to the people in Malaria at cost price.

7. In the matter of administration of quinine to persons suffering from Malaria it has been ordered that the work should be undertaken

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—10,000—13-6-14

G. R. S. 12]

1901

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Govt. File No. 52 of 1914-15

Serial No.

by the Medical Subordinates in charge of the dispensaries (vide Govt. proc. No. 1929-39 dt. 20.8.14 Mad 2473)

Submitted for orders.

5-7
10.9.14

1919 8 The Report of Dr. Krishnaswamier deals with a number of subjects connected with Malnad Improvement.

9 The question of improvement of the registration of vital statistics for the whole State is under consideration in Para 76 (75-13) after that question is settled, perhaps the same forms may be used for the Malnad Taluqs with suitable modifications

~~The Reports~~

10 Dr Krishnaswamier urges the necessity of a Sanitary Survey and Laboratory investigation of Malaria. The suggestion has the approval of the Sanitary Commissioner, and ~~this~~ work can be performed by the medical Subordinates the present staff of Sanitary officers Sanitary Inspectors. His suggestion that all medical officers working in the Malnad should be given a 2 months' training in the Laboratory may be adopted.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—10,000-13-6-14

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. — File No. 52 of 1914-15

Serial No.

11 With reference to the question of Malaria, Mr Krishnaswamier says that malarial infection could be brought under control by either the destruction of anopheles in their larval stage or by killing the parasites in the infected persons with quinine or by both.

12 He thinks that the ~~scrap~~ keeping down the anopheles is impracticable, although the Sanitary Commissioner's opinion is that a great deal has to be done even in this direction.

13 On the question of administration of quinine, the Sanitary Commissioner thinks that the administration should be entirely in the hands of medical subordinates, though Mr Krishnaswamier has no objection to its distribution through other agencies. The Govt have already ordered that the administration should be mainly by the medical subordinates.

14 Mr Krishnaswamier prefers the supply of Quinine hydrochloride tablets to the ordinary Quinine sulphate or bisulphate, on the ground that the former are more easily soluble & less likely to irritate the stomach. He also recommends some iron tonics for those suffering from the after effects of Malaria. But the Quinine tablets & iron tonics are said to cost Rs 30000. The quantity of opium not-

though [illegible] most [illegible], 98

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 52 of 1914-15

Serial No.	
	Specified
15	with regard to the other questions, about vaccination, schools etc, the Malnad Improvement Committees have already taken steps, and it seems unnecessary to allow the schemes in the light of Mr Krishnaswami Iyer's suggestions.
16	If approved, the report may be sent to the Malnad Improvement Committees for their remarks on the suggestions of Mr Krishnaswami Iyer.
	Draft abstract submitted.
	14/9/14
	Sec'y
17	It is necessary to consult the Malnad Improvement Committees in the matter. Hence the draft may be approved.
	Dewan's Secretary / Member
	Draft approved.
	16/9
	KRW
	23.9.14.
	16/9
18	Mr. Acott send the file to the D.C. for information of the Dewan.
	Dewan 24/9
	1-9-14

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

1909 32460

7

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 52 of 1914-15

Serial No.	
4	From the Dy Commissioner & Chairman, Malnad Improvement Committee of Hassan, Kadur & Shimoga Dists. No 2911-3 dated 26.9.14 Forwards Copies of petns received from Mr. C.S. Krishna Iyengar and requests to place the same before the Malnad Improvement Committee and submit their opinion with reference to the several suggestions contained in the petns. (Decision Office) Vide para 18 Leey 31.10.14 RG 2/11
5	From the Dy Commissioner & Chairman, M.I. Committee, Hassan District. No 1830 dated 16.11.14 With reference to serial No 4 forwards Copy of proceedings of the meeting of the Malnad Improvement Committee, held on the 21st October 1914, resolving that the proposals of Mr. Krishnaiyengar may be given effect to a trial in one selected Hobli in each Taluk or Sub Taluk for the present. (Revision issued) 21 The replies from the Dy Commrs of Kadur & Shimoga are awaited. 18.11.14 19/11

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPR—50,000—12-8-10

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Jour. File No. 52 of 1914-15

Serial No.	
6	From the Special Revisions, Md. Committee Known &c. No. 193 dy 27.11.14 Forwards copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Committee held on the 24th November 14, resolving that the suggestions of Mr. Krishnamurthy for getting more accurate record of vital Statistics are commendable and may be introduced as qualified men become available.
7	From the Secretary & Chairman, Md. Committee Shimoga District. No. 61 dy 12.12.14 Submits the resolution of the Committee to the several suggestions contained in the reports of Mr. E. S. Krishnaswamy Iyer. 24 As regards the question of the improvement of the registration of vital statistics in the Malnad and the prevention of Malaria, the Malnad Improvement Committee of the Hassan District is of opinion that the proposals of Mr. E. S. Krishnaswamy Iyer may be introduced in one selected Taluk in each District for the present. The Kadur District Committee is of opinion that the proposals may be introduced as soon as qualified men become available. The Shimoga District Committee is of opinion that the executive staff should be increased in order to carry out the measures for the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—03,000—15-9-14

30 Dec 9

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 52 of 1914-15

Serial No.

prevention of Malaria as suggested by Dr Krishnaswamy Iyer. The Committees have not offered any remarks with reference to the question of Laboratory investigation as it has been ordered in Govt. proc. No. 1929-39 dated the 20th August 1914 (Govt 24-13-118) that any elaborate work should be conducted in the Central Laboratory at Bangalore.

Submitted for orders with draft.

24.12.14

25 Please incorporate in the draft the

26/12 specific improvements or recommendations which Govt propose to approve.

29/12/15

26 a draft order adopting the recommendations of Dr Krishnaswamy Iyer is submitted herewith for approval or other orders.

27 The M. D. Committees are generally in agreement with the recommendations.

29/12/15

Secy)

28 The Dy Secy with Hon'ble note his opinion in this important matter

Done
26/1
29/12/15

29 No separate orders on this file are necessary. I had kept

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

3 Table

F. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Gen File No. 52 of 1914-15

Serial No.

this file with one for consideration in connection with the proposals to be submitted by a Committee in this behalf.

30 It is proposed hereafter to have one continuous register for five years, that the register should on no account be taken from the village, only the counterfoils being sent in regard to which orders in this reference are necessary

A
25/5/15

EB 25.5.

Submd

EB 27.5.

Secy Draw 9/6

A
9/6

EB 9/6.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

Department of Public Health in Mysore.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
WITH THE GOVT. OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, dated the 2nd September 1914.

No. 1188
Enc. 5

From

Rao Bahadur T. V. ARUMUGAM MUDALIAR. Esq., M.B.C.M.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, BANGALORE.

To

D.M. Narasinga Rao Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Genl. and Rev. Deptts.,
BANGALORE.

Sir,

With reference to Government Order No. 10102-7 Medl. 19-13-21 dated the 8th April 1914, I have the honor to submit the reports received from Dr. E.S. Krishnaswamier on the subject of the Improvement of the registration of Vital Statistics in the Malnad and of a scheme for sanitary survey and laboratory investigation.

2. In regard to the former the need for breaking down illiteracy among the patels, for the revision of forms, for extending the scope of the village birth and death register and for frequent verification of the entries made therein; and the desirability of providing for an intelligent compilation of figures in the Taluk Office and for a similar professional check in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, - have been dealt with exhaustively in the memoranda submitted with my D.O. No. 45 dated the 25th February and my letter No. 3857 dated the 16th March 1914, the reforms proposed being applicable as much to the malnad as to the maidan. For immediately facilitating the work of the Malnad Improvement Committee, however, I would

Department of Public Health in Mysore

From

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.,
GEN. & REV. DEPTTS.
BANGALORE.

Dated 2nd

Despatched 2nd September 1914.

Received

General No. 1188
No.

Enclosure No. 5

SUBJECT.

Submitting reports
received from Dr. Krishna-
swamier on the Subject
of malaria improvements.

would strictly enforce the rules laid down in the Chief Commissioner's proceedings No. 10382 General 207 dated the 13th February 1879 which at present, I regret to have to say, are honored more in the breach than ~~the~~ in the observance. The birth and death register should always remain with the patel and should on no account be taken away from his custody, either by the Shekdar or by the Taluk authorities. Only then would the personal verification of the entries by Inspecting Officers be rendered possible. One other measure which might immediately be introduced in the malnad, pending orders on the question of the improvement of the registration of vital statistics generally throughout the State, is the grouping together of typical villages, one or more such groups being placed in charge of a Sanitary Inspector for purposes of the collection of duplicate A forms, the verification of the entries by personal enquiry on the spot and the compilation every month of the statistics pertaining to the group.

3. Dr. Krishnaswamier attributes the high mortality in the malnad to malarial fevers, pneumonia, child-birth, dropsy, small-pox and infantile lever complaints. It may not be far wrong to presume that malaria is the predisposing cause of most of these diseases. If this be so, their future behaviour under the prophylactic use of quinine will have to be watched. In addition to this, the etiology of certain diseases in the malnad, whose precise causes are yet unknown, should be studied with a view to ascertain how far the local conditions, climate, habits of the people or other factors influence their origin or the extent of their prevalence. This work

work may form part of the regular duties of the medical subordinates who will be instructed departmentally to maintain continuous detailed histories of the cases that come under their observation or treatment. At the end of the year, these notes may be summarised and a generalisation of the plausible inferences submitted to the District Sanitary Officer who will collate the facts for publication as an appendix to the report of the malnad improvement committees.

4. Coming to malaria prevention proper, I find from the report that the question of keeping down the anapheles mosquito is ~~at a time~~ set aside as impracticable on the ground that the climatic and other physical features peculiar to the malnad are such as will perpetuate the life of the mosquito. At the same time, nevertheless, we have to consider the present insanitary situation of most of the villages and home-steads in the malnad and the effect such situation must have on the incidence of malaria in the tract. It is urged that the malnad ryot will not move from the proximity of his soppin bettah areca-nut garden and paddy fields for various economic reasons. But it being the purpose of His Highness's Government to ameliorate the economic condition of the malnad ryot as well as to deal with the other causes that detract from his efficiency as an individual, - this question of inducing him to abandon his present insanitary surroundings is of the utmost importance. I am glad to note that the matter is already receiving the attention of the improvement committees and that liberal advances are proposed to be granted to persons desirous of constructing sanitary houses on approved plans. But I would stipulate that the recipients of

of the advances be bound to maintain water-tidiness in and around their houses and to make suitable arrangements for keeping out the mosquito from their dwellings as far as possible, by providing wire-gauze screens to windows, ventilators etc. For this purpose wire-gauze screens may be stocked in various central places and sold at cost price to the people. Another measure that seems to be in fairly rapid progress is the provision of wells in villages. On this subject also I have a suggestion to offer and that is that all the wells newly sunk or the old ones improved should, if the water supply is found adequate, be fitted up with pumps and a small reservoir constructed by the side with taps to draw off the water. In the larger villages small steam pumps or gas pumps may be installed. I am aware that this proposal involves additional cost but it appears to me that measures imperfectly carried out are no good and only mean money not wisely spent, In the improved health of the people and the freedom of the places from ravages of cholera and other water-borne diseases, - the protection of the water supply would yield a more than adequate return.

5. Any sanitary improvements effected in villages would be ineffectual unless they are properly maintained afterwards, that is to say unless the village sanitation rules are introduced into all villages and an adequate staff of Sanitary Inspectors is employed to see to the working of these rules. I do not propose the entertainment of Sanitary Inspectors on the extensive scale recommended by Dr. Krishnaswamier. In my opinion it would be enough for the present to conform to the scale laid down in Government Order No. 9301-19 Munl. 67-03- dated the 8th April 1905. But

But it is very essential that the duties of these officials should be clearly defined and their work placed on a satisfactory basis. The administration of quinine and tonics in villages is a work that should be undertaken by medical subordinates and not by Sanitary Inspectors as proposed. It would be risking too much to entrust the administration of quinine to a lay agency and thereby fail to win the confidence of the villagers in a measure of proved utility im malaria prophylaxis.

6. As regards the other recommendations made by Dr. Krishnaswamier, I would merely refer to the action already being taken by the Committees for the training and employment of additional midwives, the establishment of maternities in important centres, the establishment of additional dispensaries and their conversion into semi-itinerant ones, the employment of additional vaccinators etc. I do not propose any change in the order conveyed in para 1 of Government Proceedings No. 1929-39 Medl. 24-13-118 dated the 20th August 1914 on the subject of the laboratory work of the malnad Sanitary Officers.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Sanitary Commissioner

P.H.

Enc to San 5-2-14-2 (16)

DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE & COORG
BANGALORE.
7 - AUG 1914
SANITARY COMMISSIONER TO GOVT.

SANITARY SURVEY AND LABORATORY
INVESTIGATION OF MALARIA

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The Sanitary Officers will have enough to do in supervising the work of the Sanitary Inspectors and in recording the malarial index of each and every Village, Hobli and Taluk in their charge. The spleen index is a fair test of severity of infection in a place. In some cases specimens of blood of sick persons may be obtained by the Sanitary Officers and sent to Bangalore for noting the variety of malarial infection. The study of the life history of anopheles in the malnad will form one of the main duties of the Sanitary Officers. Such a study will include a full knowledge of the breeding places of anopheles.

Puddles in streams, shallow ponds and marshes fed by subsoil water were noticed to abound in larvae. Whether temporary collections of water as in roadside pits and excavations, manure pits and ponds used by cattle, do also breed anopheles requires investigation. Mosquitoes have been observed to breed in the hollows of trees and broken bamboos in the maidan. Whether such is ~~als~~ also the case in the malnad should be noted. All receptacles that are likely to contain water after a rain are also likely to be breeding places. Whether even the moist surface of the soil in places where subsoil water is high is sufficiently attractive to anopheles should be ascertained.

Rice fields and their irrigation channels should be watched for larvae throughout the season of paddy cultivation. Sugarcane and arecanut gardens should also receive attention.

2. The breeding season of the different species of anopheles will have to be noted.

3. The resting places - Adult anopheles were hard to find by day time. The houses and huts were all dark and mosquitoes could not be seen. Special traps will have to be made laid to catch the mosquitoes at night. It is the opinion of people who have resided both in the malnads and maidan that the pest is more troublesome in the maidan. Observations will have to be made to find out what kinds of vegetation harbour mosquitoes by day.

4. The variety of anopheles present in different localities. — Though it is sometimes possible to identify from the larval characters it will be necessary to get at adults to determine the species of anopheles. As Adults are difficult to get at larvae should be bred out. This is a tedious process sometimes requiring two or three weeks.

The Sanitary Inspectors could be easily taught how to breed anopheles and send them on to Bangalore for identification. It is not necessary to send them alive.

The sanitary survey will thus include (1) determination of malarial index (2) the nature of breeding places and (3) seasons, (4) the resting places of anopheles and (5) the identification of the species found in the malnad.

Laboratory investigation will consist in (1) identification of larvae and adults of anopheles, (2) examining blood specimens for the different varieties of malarial infection, (3) dissection of mosquitoes to ascertain what species carry infection.

Medical Officers in the malnad area should be encouraged to perform autopsis whenever possible and send pathological specimens for examination at the Laboratory. This will advance the knowledge of the diseases peculiar to the area. Medical Officers working in the malnad should be trained in the use of the microscope and encouraged to study tropical diseases. They will then be able to collect clinical data of value. It is necessary therefore to give all the Medical Officers in the area a two months training in a Laboratory. The Laboratory at Bangalore is badly located far away from the Medical Institutions whence the materials for study have to be collected. A museum of medical entomology and tropical pathology is also badly wanted.

5. I would therefore urge the erection of a new laboratory building near the Medical Institutions with accommodation for museum, class rooms and library. A rough estimate of the proposed buildings and their equipment is herewith attached. Pending the sanction and erection of these buildings materials could be collected for the proposed museum of a small grant of Rs. 500 be placed at the disposal of the Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Hospital.

Krishnaswamy

Enc to Sec 52-14-2 (19)

R E P O R T

on

Vital Statistics of Malnad Tracts of Mysore

Present practice.

Patels of villages are Registrars of Births and Deaths. They are supplied with registers containing 12 printed forms A (copy attached) in duplicate. Each patel is requested to enter all the Births and deaths in one of the forms once a month and send the d-plicate to the Shekdar retaining the original in the Book. As soon as the forms are all used up, the patel sends the Register of originals to the Taluk office and gets a new book.

The Shekdar after collecting all the reports from the patels of his Hobli prepares an abstract in Mortuary No.3 Form B. (copy attached) and forwards the abstract and the patel's reports to the Taluk office. In Shimoga District Mortuary No.3 Form B is not in use.

In the taluk office a return in Mortuary No.V.Form B.(copy attached) is compiled. This return and the patel's reports next go to the District office. Here the figures for the whole District are tabulated in Mortuary No.V Form B. This District return is the basis of Vital Statistics in the Province. The correct-ness depends therefore, on the efficiency of the Patels,Shekdars and the clerks in the Taluk and District offices.

P A T E L S

In Shimoga Malnad, the patels are reported to be mostly literate and able to write up the registers without help. In Kadur and Hassan Districts a large percentage of Patels require the help of the Shanbhog or some other literate person to fill up the registers at the end of each month.

20

The Patel has to trust to his memory for all the events of the month. This results in many omissions. Some of the short-lived and most of the still-births escape his memory. One Shekdar with 9 years service did not know how still-births are returned. He had not seen them reported. The patel is generally reluctant to report all the deaths due to epidemics, lest, the attention of the higher authorities be called to his village.

In spite of these shortcomings, the patels are the most eligible persons to be Registrars. They are generally men of influence and the events occuring in their villages do not escape their attention.

Though Malnad villages consist generally of scattered groups of houses and as such are difficult to supervise the villagers being more amenable to discipline than in the Maidan, the patel is well-informed about the happenings in the villages. No separate paid agency will be able to gather more accurate statistics even with the help of regulations of a compulsory nature.

If the Village Officers Regulations were enforced a little more vigorously and the patels induced to learn to read and write at least to the extent of being able to take short notes of events, the registration will become more accurate.

The Patel's work as far as it is at present done is good. His descriptions of the causes of death are quite informing. He uses terms that are in common in use in the locality. But there is no adequate supervision over his work. The higher Revenue Authorities confine their attention to the register and see whether it is maintained up to date. There is none to enquire whether all the births and deaths have been ~~fully~~ duly registered.

Shekdars, Taluk & District Office Clerks.

The compilation of statistics from the patel's reports is far from accurate. The Shekdar in some places and the Taluk Local Fund Clerks in others are entrusted with this work. They do not understand the local vernacular names of diseases nor the headings of the forms prescribed by Government.

Revenue Mortuary Form A (Patel's Register) and Revenue Mortuary 3 Form B (Shaikdar's) have not been revised since 1879, while Revenue Mortuary 5 Form B in use at the Taluk and District Offices appears to have been revised recently. The heading of the several forms are different. It is therefore not possible to prepare correctly the statistics that go up to the Government. In onetaluk bowel complaints was translated as Kshaya. In the monthly form used in the District Office, heading "Diarrhoea and Dysentery" replaces bowel complaints. Pneumonia is generally returned by the Talukand District Officials under either Fevers or other causes and not under Respiratory diseases. Asthma is the only complaint shown under respiratory diseases and even this is not uniformly in all the Talukas. These are a few of the mistakes due to ignorance in the statistical clerks. Even unavoidable mistakes in making up totals are not uncommon. An educated special agency is therefore necessary to supervise the patel's work and to compile correctly the Vital Statistics from the patel's reports.

Revision of Forms

The Register of births and deaths, Revenue Mortuary 2 Form A, ought to be revised. The list of causes printed at the foot of the form may be replaced by instructions to the patel to specify all the different causes of deaths including cholera, smallpox, chicken-pox, measles, plague, fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, respiratory diseases, suicide, wounds, accidents snake-bite or killed by wild beasts, and child-birth.

Revenue Mortuary 3 Form B is unnecessary and may be replaced by Revenue Mortuary 5 Form B.

It is unnecessary to introduce any new headinga in the Forms to ascertain the mortality from diseases specially prevalent in the Malnad. The Patel's register generally specifies all the causes and the compiling agency will be able to prepare special statistics for the more prevalent diseases of Malnad.

In

22

In the cursory survey of the Malnad Tract, the following observations about Malaria and other diseases prevalent in the Malnad and their prophylaxis were brought to notice.

Malaria.

Fevers account for nearly 70% of the registered mortality of Malnad tracts. Most of these fevers are reported to be of malarial origin. The average spleen index is high. Of 1064 children that were examined carefully in the Malnad tracts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga 285 had enlarged spleen. Most of the adults are immune to Malaria. There were very few adults with enlarged spleen.

Infection not uniform

Though Malaria is prevalent in most parts of Malnad, the infection is not uniform throughout the area. Some localities are badly infected, whilst others are quite as free as any maidan village In the village of Ball, Manjarabad Taluk, ten out of 13 children in the local school had enlarged spleen. Many were absent from school on account of fever. while at Saklespur only 14 out of 285 205 children were evidently infected and some of them were new arrivals. It is now well known that malarial infection is kept up by two agencies jointly. Infected men who act as reservoirs and ~~a~~ anopheles that act as distributories. In the absence of either agency the infection dies out and this might account for the want of uniformity of infection.

Intermittent prevalance.

In the malnad areas with an average rainfall of over 70 inches malaria prevails intermittently. Epidemics start immediately after the mungar rains and almost disappear during the heavy monsoon. Fever reappears in November and December. As moisture dries up the fever also gets less. in the early months of the year In early summer the Malnad is quite as dry as the maidan. With the mango showers insect life increases and so does fever.

The heavy showers of South-west Monsoon appear to kill

the

the anopheles and wash away their ~~xxxx~~ larvae and the fever leaves the Malnad. With the close of the Monsoons mosquitoes begin to breed again and the epidemic of Malaria also starts about November and D~~xxxxxx~~ December. In portions of semi-malnads fever is rife all the year round. The rainfall does not average over 40 inches. Moreover the drainage from Malnad brings with it anopheles larvae. The epidemics of fever usually attributed to to freshes in rivers and streams are probably started by the larvae that are brought down from the jungles higher up. The real ~~xxxxxx~~ endemic area for Malaria appears to be the tract of semi-malnad adjoining the malnad proper.

Certain classes escape severe infection.

It has been observed that well-to-do classes escape severe infection all over the Malnad. In Shimoga District the better class of ryots are all garden owners. Their village consists of a ~~xx~~ single row of separate homesteads built on a cutting in the slope of a hill with arecanut gardens immediately below the houses. There is usually a tank at the head of the valley and some paddy flats lower down where the valley becomes wider and more exposed. The house consists ~~itself~~ of a front court yard used as a cattle shed and a rear court yard used as kitchen and a central block with stone and strong rooms below and sleeping rooms above. The living rooms have no windows or ventilators. The walls and floors are polished dark and kept very clean. Childbirth takes place in a part of the rear court yard temporarily screened off. In front of the houses runs a road and immediately beyond it and a little lower down are the manure pits and beyond and below these are the gardens. Drinking water is drawn from wells in the rear of houses. There are a number of small ponds in the gardens. These are used for washing and bathing purposes. The laborers are generally ~~xxxx~~ located lower down the valley near the paddy fields. Their houses sometimes built in a ~~xxxx~~ line and sometimes grouped together are all thatched ones with walls made of split bamboo

plastered

plastered with mud. Sometimes a bamboo frame work stuck with areca apathes is the only protecting wall against wind and rain. These houses are divided by a low wall or screen of split bamboo half for the cattle and half for the ryot. The laborers have to go to the stream or any surface collection for drinking water.

The houses of the poor classes are quite unsuited to the climate. The richer men have designed their houses not only to afford protection for themselves and their cattle against wind and rain but also to keep out insect pests from their sleeping apartments by not having windows or ventilators to the room.

In Kadur and Hassan Malnad tracts the ordinary ryot builds his house with a broad verandah in front with bed room and kitchen behind. The malessleep in the verandah with a logfire and the women folk inside. It is reported that men suffer from Malaria more often than women who spend their time indoors nearer the fire and smoke.

Influence of Jungles and paddy flats.

The proximity of jungles and paddy flats do not appear decidedly to increase the severity of infection in the Malnad. Most villages in Malnad are built either by the side of gardens and jungles or near the paddy flats. Though there are open glades with a laterite substratum, people have avoided these localities for their village sites. Probably water scarcity has kept them out of these sites. The spleen index in villages surrounded by paddy fields is no higher and in some cases lower than that of vi llages surrounded by gardens and jungles.

Malaria Prophylaxis.

Malarial infection could be brought under control by either or both of thetwo following methods, Viz.Destruction of Anopheles in their larval stage or killing the parasites in the infected persons with quinine and keeping out the anopheles from getting access to such persons. It is not practicable in the Malnad to appreciably diminish the number of anopheles.

Anopheles were found to breed in most of the streams and rivers that had water in the month of May. The larvae were also found in one or two ponds and in the marshes below the ponds. Tanks were everywhere clear of larvae. Adult anopheles were not noticed in the Malnad. Culicies were found in many villages. In Kumsi, a badly infected semi-malnad, an adult anopheles Sinensis, a known Malaria carrier, was found. A few Anopheles Rossi were also found in another badly infected semi-malnad, viz. Sakrepatna. Hollows of trees and broken bamboos will afford ideal breeding places in the Malnad. More observations are necessary to confirm this.

Clearing of rank vegetation, draining of ponds and marshes and the removal of villages away from the paddy flats are all measures suitable for maidan conditions. On account of the heavy rainfall rank vegetation grows luxuriantly and it could not be kept down unless the land is brought under cultivation. Moreover such rank vegetation though they do afford cover to mosquitoes, do not aid in their breeding. The malnad ryot will not move from the proximity of his Seppin Betta arecanut garden, and paddy fields for various economic reasons.

Quinine administration a measure of proved uitlity.

It is therefore advisable to concentrate all attention on the more certain prophylactic viz. Quinine administration and fumigation. Though the Government resolved on Quinine administration years ago, it has not been carried out even in a half hearted manner. Quinine that was sent from the Stores never travelled beyond the Taluk offices. If now a vigorous attempt were made at Quinine administration, malaria will markedly diminish in the course of a few years. Patels are most of them intelligent men and men of great influence in the Malnad and villagers are accustomed to follow the Patel's lead; but a special agency is also necessary to keep the Patels up to the mark. It will be sufficient if the sick were induced to take some rich salt of quinine for a week and to have the rooms of the patients fumigated

with

with one of the many suitable leaves locally available such as Lakki, wild Cinnamon, Dupa, etc. Fumigation is a measure that people are accustomed to and it will soon become popular.

The sulphate and bisulphate of Quinine that are now in use are notthe best salts to administer. The sulphate though it contains 73% of Quinia is but sparingly soluble (1 in 800) The bisulphate is poor in Quinia 59%. Quinine Hydrochloride contains 81.8% of Quinia and it is soluble in 40 volumes of water. This salt is less likely to disturb the stomach. Compressed tablet is the most convenient form to distribute and administer the drug. It dissolves easily in the stomach and is soon absorbed. There is no uncertainty as in the case of the pills. It will be a little more costly. The advantages outweigh all considerations of cost. The price of 1,000 tablets of gr.5 each will be only Rs.12/-.

Saklespur is an example of a town that freed itself from Malaria with the help of Quinine. Years ago it was very malarial Two medical subordinates are reported to have succumbed to the infection. The place is now almost free notwithstanding that Anopheles are breeding plentifully in the river that runs roundthe town. Lantana is growing luxuriantly on the river bank and in fort ditch. The dispensary with a popular medical officer has made the place almost Malaria-free. The town of Mudgere though more favourably situated as regards paddy flats,marshes, water courses, and rank vegetation has not been equally lucky in its medical officers. Persistent efforts have not been made at Quinine administration to the sick.

Some kind of iron tonics will also be necessary for these suffering from the after-effects of Malaria. MacGann's Spleen Powders are cheap and efficient enough. Easton's Syrup is not costly. It could be prepared locally in the Medical Stores and di distributed safely.

Towns and Semi-Malnads to be differently treated.

In towns like Sagar where the population is not of a ~~homog~~ homogenous

homogenous nature there will be difficulties in the successful carrying out of Quinine prophylaxis. Similar difficulties are likely to be met with in places like Kumsi and Sakrepatna. These two latter are semi-malnad towns with heterogeneous population. In the case of these places in addition to Quinine Prophylaxis a determined ~~effort~~ effort must be made to reduce the mosquitoes. Rank vegetation that are likely to give cover to mosquitoes should be removed. All the breeding places should be searched out and made untenable. Indiscriminate filling up of hollows and ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ collections of water is to be deprecated as it might end in waste of labor and in some cases be harmful. It should be ascertained whether old pits do breed anopheles. Anopheles do not breed in manured pits. New pits and surface cuttings have been observed to increase Malaria in many localities. Surface of the ground should not therefore be cut up if practicable. If unavoidable, the pits and cuttings should be manured or salted as early as possible before the rains. Whether burning dry leaves of trees may be sufficient salting requires investigation. All clean collections of water should be kept free from sedges and all overhanging trees should be removed. Collections of dirty water are negligable as breeding places of Anopheles.

~~Broken~~ Broken pots and pans that are likely to retain water after a shower ofrain should be buried. The forks of large trees are favourable breeding places for mosquitoes. These hollows should be filled in with clay or turf. It shouldalso be ascertained in what months anopheles breed in rice fields. It is surmised that Anopheles breed in paddy flats only after the manure has been ~~t~~aken up by the paddy or washed away by the irrigation. This is likely to occur in the autumn. Fumigation of bed rooms should be carried out to keep out mosquitoes in such seasons.

Small-pox.

Small -pox epidemics are fairly frequent and specially severe in the Malnad. People hold the disease in great dread. Sometimes the sick are deserted without sufficient help. The present vaccination staff is inadequate and inefficient. People are not averse to ~~x~~ vaccination if approached through elders.

28

Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is reported to be much more common and more fatal in Malnad than in other parts of the Province. In infected Maidan towns like Ganjam and Seringapatam the mortality from the disease is equally high. Many men in the prime of life succumb to the disease in the months of November, December and January--months when the malignant forms of Malaria are also prevalent. Malaria by weakening the human constitution appears to act as a predisposing cause of Pneumonia. Whether as in the case of plague it is also a direct cause requires investigation.

Child-Birth.

It is notorious in Malnad a large number of women die in giving birth to children. It is also the case in badly infected maidan towns like Seringapatam and Ganjam. Malaria is the primary cause of this high mortality. Women in delicate health easily contract Malaria and they are unable to throw off the infection as easily as healthy women. Repeated attacks of fever render them anaemic and in some cases affect their heart.

Inertia of the uterus and tedious labour are the natural sequences of such a condition. Labor under these circumstances is attended with considerable shock to the system. This is aggravated by rough handling and primitive methods of help that women in Malnad receive at the time of delivery. Insufficient and innutritious dieting also add to the gravity of the case.

Most of the deaths occur within the first few days of child birth and are evidently due to the above causes and not to Sepsis

It is therefore necessary not only to provide trained help for women in labour but also to take steps to improve the health of pregnant women both by medicaments and suitable food.

D R O P S Y.

Death from dropsy is frequently mentioned in the Register of deaths in the Malnad. Several types of diseases are included ~~in the~~ under

under this heading. There are the cases with enlarged spleen and contracted liver defying all antimalarial remedies and most often ending fatally. Anaemia is not a marked symptom in these cases. The second class of cases are anaemic without any evident affection of the liver and spleen. Yet another class show evidences of kidney and heart troubles. To what extent Malaria is responsible for these complaints and whether hookworms or other unknown causes of diseases are prevalent in the Malnad, all these require investigation.

Infant Mortality.

Hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver -a fatal disease among children-is reported to be common in Malnad. It runs in families and mainly among brahmans.It is occasionally seen in the Maidan parts. It is also known in Lower Bengal. The etiology of this disease is still unknown. One S.Bhatt a villager of means lost 21 children by this disease. All of them boys and girls died before they were 18 months old. He sent some of them to different villages to be reared by foster mothers. This did not save them. He got medical help from different localities. He was not able to save even a single child.. Such sad series of infant mortality is not uncommon in the Malnad.

As detailed above, the diseases that are attended with high mortality in the Malnad are Malarial Fevers, Pneumonia, Childbirth,D ropsy,Small-pox and infantile liver complaints. Special statistics will have to be maintained to ascertain the present mortality from and the future behaviour of these diseases when the prophylactic measures are in progress.

Recommendations.

1. Steps should be taken to increase literacy among Patels. In towns and large villages the Patels should be given a peon to collect information.

2. Registers of births and deaths should be revised as indicated in page 3

30

3. Mortuary Form No.3 should be withdrawn and Form No.5 substituted.

4. The Sanitary officers should after careful study prepare -- lists of vernacular names of diseases, and their English equivalents for the different localities under their charge. The same disease is variously known in the vernacular in different taluks and hoblies.

5. Specially trained Sanitary Inspectors should be entertained to check registration and compile vital statistics.

These men should not be given a larger circle than a hobli. They will th en be able to visit each village at least once every other month.

The Sanitary Inspector should be the vaccinator of the Hobli

He will also check the Kaneshmari and keep correct records of population of villages.

He will find out all ailing from Malaria and administer Quinine to them and instruct the people how to fumigate sick rooms with Lakke leaves.

He will distribute iron tonics to those requiring the same.

He will also attend to general sanitation and carry out such other antimalarial measures as are prescribed by the Sanitary officer. In towns and large villages the Sanitary Inspector should watch all collections of water and take steps to destroy anopheles larvae and where possible drain off marshes and pits.

The Sanitary Inspector will work under the Amildar but he shall in sanitary matters receive his instructions direct from the Sanitary officer. The Sanitary Inspector should collect the duplicates of births and deaths registers, from the patels of the Hobli and submit his monthly return of birth s and deaths along with the patels' reports to the Sanitary officer. The latter will prepare the return for his area and submit the same along with the Patel's reports to the District office. The originals of patels' reports should be filed in the Taluk office for safe custody. Every Sanitary Inspector should in the first instance start work under the immediate supervision of the Sanitary officer.

As the requisite number of Sanitary Inspectors are not likely to be immediately available the frontier hoblies should be taken in hand in the first instance and the operations extended to the rest of the area as suitable men are forthcoming.

6. A separate Sanitary Officer is necessary for Hassan Malnad. The present charge under Mr.Samuel is too large for one officer.

7. Each Sanitary Officer should be given a Sanitary Inspector for statistical work.

The cost of the establishment will be as follows:-

One Sanitary Office r Hassan Malnadat Rs.200 per mensem	12 x 200	Rs.2400
Sanitary Inspector on Rs.40 per mensem with a peon on Rs.8 plus Rs.2 contingencies for each of the 59 hoblies	12 x 59 x 50	35400
Three Sanitary Inspectors for Statistical work on Rs.40 each	3 x 12 x 40	1440
	Total	Rs.39,240.

Quinine and Iron tonic are likely to cost Rs.30,000.

Reports from Mr. E. S. Krishnaswamy on the subject of Sanitary survey in Malnad.

32

R. S. 26]

File No. 52-14

Serial No. 4

Diary No. of letter replied to 1901

No. 2911-3
Sanity 52-14
dy 26.9.14.

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Sanitary)
, *the* 191 .

To

The Deputy Commissioner & Chairman, Dt. Committee of Hassan, Kadur & Shimoga Districts.

Date of issue 26.9.14.

Signed by Mysh. Srinivasa Iyer

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith copies of reports received from Mr. E. S. Krishnaswami Iyer, Surgeon, on the subject of (1) the improvement of the registration of vital statistics in the Malnad & (2) a scheme for Sanitary survey and laboratory investigation, and to request you to be so good as to

over.

SUBJECT.

33

place the same before the Inland Improvement Committee and submit their opinion or remarks with reference to the several suggestions contained in the said reports.

I have &c

23.9.14.

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—4-3-13

Deputy Commissioner's Office,

Hassan District.

D 3240 Dated 16th November 1914.
Sanj 52-14-5.

From,

P.M.W. Wetherall Esquire,

Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,

Hassan Committee,

Malnad Improvement Scheme.

To,

D.H.Narasinga Rao Esquire, B.A,B.L.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments,

Bangalore.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter

No: 2911-3 dated 24th/26th September 1914
San. 52-14

calling for the opinion or remarks

of the Committee on the reports of

Mr. E.S. Krishnaswami Iyer, Surgeon

---

*
1. The improvement of the registration of vital statistics in the Malnad.

2. A Scheme for Sanitary Survey & Laboratory investigation.

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on the *marginally noted subjects, I have the honour to enclose herein for the information

L

To Mr. 7/11 Mr

From 17 ...191 C-15.

P.R.U.Cotterell Esquire,

Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,

Harcon Committee,
Malnad Improvement Scheme.

To

D.V.Varasinga Rao Esquire, B.A.,B.L.,

Offg. Secretary, to the Govt of H.H.

the Maharaja of Mysore, General and
Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Dated 16 November 1914.

Despatched

Received

General No. 183

No.

M.I.C.

Enclosure No. One

SUBJECT.

Furnishing copy of resolution of the Malnad Improvement Committee on the reports of Mr. C.S. Krishnaswami Iyer, Surgeon.

GPE—50,000—26-9-12

of Government a copy of resolution No: V of the proceedings of the 2nd meeting in 1914-15 of this Committee held on the 26th October 1914.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

W Macdonald

Dy Ch Deputy Commissioner
and Chairman
Hasnu Committee
Mahud Improvement Scheme

Enc to Sans 52-14-5

Proceedings of the 2nd meeting in 1914-15 of the Hassan District Committee, Malnad Improvement Scheme, held in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hassan, on Monday the 26th October 1914.

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x x x x x x

V. Read General and Revenue Secretary's letter No.2911-3/San.52-14 dated 24/26th September 1914 calling for the opinion or remarks of the Committee on the following subjects:-

(1) The improvement of the registration of vital statistics in the malnad.

(2) A scheme for Sanitary Survey and Laboratory investigation.

Resolution. Resolved that this Committee is of opinion that the proposals of Dr. E.S. Krishnasami Iyer may be given a trial in one selected Hobli in each Taluk or Sub-Taluk for the present on account of the heavy cost and as the necessary number of duly qualified Sanitary Inspectors are not now forthcoming.

(2) Further resolved that as Government have passed orders on this subject in para 1(i) of their Proceedings No. Med. 24-13-118 dated 20th August 1914 the opinion of this Committee on this subject - - seems unnecessary.

x x x x x x

Sd. P.R.W. Wetherall

Chairman, Hassan Committee,

Malnad Improvement Scheme.

"Copy"

W Edmonds

The Deputy Commissioner

& Chairman

Hassan Committee

Malnad Improvement Scheme

D 3518

37

No. 193

Office of the Special Revenue Officer & Secretary,

Malnad Imp: Committee, Hassan & Kadur,

Dated, Chikmagalur, 27th November 1914.

From, San 52-14-29/6

R. Nanasami Rao, Esquire,

Special Revenue Officer & Secretary,

Malnad Improvement Committee, Kadur Dt.

Chikmagalur.

To,

D. M. Narasinga Rao, Esquire, B.A.,B.L.,

Offg: Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments,

Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.2911-3/ Sany. 52-14 dated 24/26th September 1914 addressed to the Deputy -- Commissioner & Chairman, Malnad Improvement Committee, Kadur District, forwarding for the Committee's opinion or remarks, copies of reports of Dr. E. S. Krishnasami Iyer, on the subject of -- (1) the improvement of the registration of Vital Statistics in the Malnad and (2) a Scheme for Sanitary Survey and Laboratory investigation, I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of Government, extract of resolution No. V. passed by the Committee, at their meeting on the 24th instant, as re - gards the above subjects.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Special Revenue Officer & Secy.

M. I. Committee, Kadur Dt.

C.H.

191

From

The Special Revenue Officer and Secretary, M. I. Committee Kadur District

To

The Offg: Secretary to the Government of Mysore Gl & Rev: Depts. Bangalore.

Dated 27th

Despatched 29th November 1914.

Received

General No. 193

No.

Enclosure No. One

Submits the Committee's resolution on the reports of Dr. C.S. Krishnaswamy Iyer on (1) the improvement of the registration of the Vital Statistics in the Malnad and (2) a scheme for Sanitary Survey and Laboratory investigation.

GPB—50,000—26-9-12

Enc to Jam 52-14-6 38

Resolution No. V. passed at the Malnad Improvement Committe meeting of the Kadur District held on the 24th November '14

X X X X

V. General and Revenue Secretary's letter No.2911-3/Sany. 52-14 dated 26-9-14, forwarding for the Committee's opinion or remarks copies of reports of Dr. E.S. Krishnasami Iyer, on the following subjects :-

(1) The improvemnt of the registration of Vital statistics in the Malnad, and

(2) A Scheme for the Sanitary Survey and Laboratoy investigation.

The committee, after ~~their~~ carefully the reports and careful consideration, were of opinion that the suggestions of Dr. E.S. Krishnasami Iyer for getting more accurate record of Vital Statistics were commendable and might be introduced as qualified men become available.

As the Government have already passed orders on the question of Laboratory investigation in their ~~Order~~ Proceedings No. 1929-39 / Med. 24-13-118 dated 20-8-14, the Committee had no remarks to make regarding the same.

X X X X

"Extract"

Special Revenue Officer & Secretary.

C.H.

D 3884

39

No. 61/5.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner
and Chairman Malnad Improvement
Committee, Shimoga District,
Dated Shimoga 12th December 1914.

From

Fam 52-14-7

K. Matthan Esquire., B. A.,
Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,
Malnad Improvement Committee,
Shimoga District.

To

D.M.Narasinga Rao Esquire., B.A.B.L.,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Referring to your letter No. 2911-3/Sany 52-14 dated 20th September 1914 calling for the opinion of the Malnad Improvement Committee of this district with reference to the several suggestions contained in the reports of Mr.E.S.Krishnaswami Iyer, on the subject of the improvement of the registration of vital statistics etc, I have the honor to state that Mr.Krishnaswamy Iyer's report as well as a note on the subject by the Special Revenue Officer, a copy of which is herein enclosed were discussed at length at the last meeting of the Committee held on the 27th November last, and their views in the matter are expressed in the resolution quoted below.

" Resolved that while approving generally the several suggestions contained in the above reports, the committee consider it necessary to offer the following remarks regarding the recommendations of Mr.Krishnaswami Iyer.

GPB—100,000—29-7-14

1914-15.

From

The Deputy Commissioner,

Shimoga District.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments,

Bangalore.

Dated 12th December 1914.

Despatched 14th December 1914

Received

General No. 61

No. 5

Enclosure No.

With reference to ~~your~~ his letter No. 2911-3/Sany 52-14 dated 20th September 1914, forwards the resolutions on the subject of the improvement of the registration of vital statistics.

Recommendation No. 1.

Literacy among patels is being increased in this District.

Recommendation No. 2.

This may be done.

Recommendation No. 3.

Form No. 3 has been already withdrawn in this district and form No. 5 is in use.

Recommendation No. 5.

The committee consider that the strength of the Executive staff of Sanitary Inspectors should be considerably augmented in each taluk for the various duties they have to perform as proposed by Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer and that having regard to the paucity of men possessing necessary qualifications, arrangements be made for training sufficient number of young men for employment in the public service by affording increased facilities and better prospects as regards their pay and allowances.

Recommendation No. 7.

Each Sanitary Officer may be given an additional Clerk instead of a Sanitary Inspector for statistical work.

As regards the memo of the Special Revenue Officer, the Committee are of opinion that the suggestions therein contained may be adopted, with the addition that each patel should have with him registers for

for two successive years, namely one for the current year and the other for the year previous, instead of for the current year only as now".

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner,
Shimoga District.

CNR.

either make the registers incomplete- or impair the usefulness of the entries made therein so long the registering officers trust to their memory for recording past events. The issue of a circular prohibiting the removal of these registers from the charge of the Patels seems necessary.

(3) Executive Officers might have had occassions to notice during their inspection the non-maintainance of the printed registers for some portion of the year, for want of necessary forms. To apply for these forms to the Amildar through the Shekdar and get them through the same channel entails much delay and this difficulty can be got over if the Amildars themselves can personally, during their Taluk Jamabandy, conveniently distribute the necessary forms to all the Patels who invariably meet them at the time.

(4) Briefly put, my suggestions for introducing uniformity of procedure, for affording facility for the compilation and comparation of the statistics of different villages, for obtaining a sound basis for instituting reliable comparisons between the figures of one village with those of any neighbouring village and lastly but not the least for securing a decided gain in minimising chances of error and enhancing the value of the vital statistics, are

(i) that the Births and Deaths Register should everywhere begin from, and end with the same month.

(ii) that calendar year be adopted for the purpose,

(iii) that the submission of the ~~monthly~~ municipal reports should be strictly enforced even for the months for which there was nothing to record,

(iv) that the necessary forms should be supplied to all patels during the Taluk Jamabandi which generally begins in October or thereabouts and ends before or in December,

(v) and that the registers should always remain in the charge of the Patels.

Sd/- Ananda Rao S. Sirsi

Special Revenue Officer, Malnad Improvement, Shimoga District.

"COPY"

Special Revenue officer,
Malnad Improvement, Shimoga.

Enclosure to Reference No. 61 dated 14-12-15

Mad 19/12

Memo of Inspection Notes of the Special Revenue Officer, Malnad Improvement, Shimoga District.

During my last tour, I found from the examination of the Births and Deaths Registers of the several villages of the Shi-karpur Taluk, that there was some diversity of procedure in re-cording the Vital Statistics.

The register of one village differs from that of another, in that they do not all begin from the same month. The Patels in some villages seem to think that they should submit the reports only for the months during which any birth or death occurred. This is evidently a wrong impression, in as much as, it does not enable one to ascertain with any degree of certainty whether - during the months for which no reports were submitted, there was actually nothing to record or that the ommission was due to the carelessness of the officials responsible. In such cases, I would suggest that the Patels be made to understand clearly that they should submit, the reports whether there was any event or not ,only in the latter case, the reports should specifically state that fact. A very useful purpose will be served by enforc-ing this rule as it will prevent careless omissions.

A few more drawbacks which call for remarks are:-

(1) The registers are not generally maintained with refer-ence to any particular year; such as the calendar year or the official year; in one village they begin from June, in another from April, while in the third it is from December that they commence. The existance of such a variance considerably lessens the value of the statistics. As a remedy for this, it seems desirable to adopt the calendar year, as is the case with regard to all reports, statements etc. of the Sanitary Department. This will greatly facilitate compilation of figures in the Taluk and District Offices.

(2) The births and deaths registers are sometimes reported to have been taken away by Shekdars for reference and retained with them for an unduly long time. This, if true, would necessarily either

MONTHLY FORM B. ಮಾಹೆವಾರ ನಮೂನೆ B.

Register of births and deaths in the several rural circles of _____ Taluk in the district of _____ for the month of _____ 191 .

ಸ್ಯ 191 ನೆ ಇನವಿ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೀಮೆ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನೊಳಗೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಆಯಾಯ ಗಾವಗಾನೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಜಿಸ್ಟರಾದ ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣಗಳು.

Rural circle ಗಾವಗಾನೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ಹೆಸರು	Christian ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯ್	Mahomedan ಮಹಮ್ಮದೀಯನು	Hindu ಹಿಂದು	Other classes ಇತರ ಜಾತಿ	Total ಜುಮ್ಲಾ			Area of each rural circle in acres ಪ್ರತಿ ಗಾವಗಾನೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ, ಎಕರೆ
					Male	Female	Total	
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								

Population of each rural circle .... ಪ್ರತಿ ಗಾವಗಾನೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ....

1	2	3				4																										5																		6	7
No. ನಂ.	Rural circle ಗಾವಗಾನೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ	Class ಜಾತಿ				Cholera ಜೈ ಜ್ವಾಲೆ ಭೇದಿ		Small-pox ಹಿಡುಮು		Fevers ಜ್ವರಗಳು		Bowel-complaints ಹೊಟ್ಟೆನೋವಿನ ವ್ಯಾಧಿ		Injuries ದುರ್ಘಾರಣ				Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿ ದವರಿಂದಲೂ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವರಿಂದಲೂ		All other causes ವಿಷಕ್ಕೆ ಇತರ ಸಕಲ ಕಾರಣಗಳು		Total deaths ಜುಮ್ಲಾ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟವರು		Age at time of death ಮೃತಪಡುವಾಗ ಇದ್ದ ವಯಸ್ಸು																																								Number of births registered ರಜಿಸ್ಟರಾದ ಜನನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Marriages registered ರಜಿಸ್ಟರಾದ ಮದುವೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
		Christian ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯ್	Mahomedan ಮಹಮ್ಮದೀಯನು	Hindu ಹಿಂದು	Other classes ಇತರ ಜಾತಿ	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Born dead ಹೆಣ್ಣುಹುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು		Under 1 year ೧ ವರುಷದೊಳಗೆ		1 to 2 years ೧ ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದ ೨ ವರುಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ		2 to 5 years ೨ ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದ ೫ ವರುಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ		6 to 12 years ೬ ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದ ೧೨ ವರುಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ		12 to 20 years, inclusive ೧೨ ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದ ೨೦ ವರುಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ		21 to 30 years, inclusive ೨೦ ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದ ೩೦ ವರುಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ		31 to 40 years, inclusive ೩೦ ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದ ೪೦ ವರುಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ		41 to 50 years, inclusive ೪೦ ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದ ೫೦ ವರುಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ		51 to 60 years, inclusive ೫೦ ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದ ೬೦ ವರುಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ		Above 60 years ೬೦ ವರುಷದಮೇಲೆ		Total		

This return can easily be prepared by taking the totals of the original registers and entering them opposite their respective "Rural Circles."

ಪ್ರಥಮತಃ ತಯಾರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನ ಆಯಾಯ ಗಾವಗಾನೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಮುದ್ದಿಗೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡುವದರಿಂದ ಈ ತಪ್ಪೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಾಗಬಹುದು.

GPB—3709—15-1-14

ಮೈಸೂರು ಚೀಫ್ ಕಮಿಷನರವರಿಂದ ಕೊಡೋಣಾದ ಇಸ್ತಿಹಾರ್‌ನಾಮೆಗಳು.

ಜ ನ ರ ಲ್ .

ಇಸ್ತಿಹಾರ್‌ನಾಮೆ.

ನಂ. 272. ತಾರೀಖು 13ನೆ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 1879.

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಹುಕುಂಗಳ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಿಂದಲೂ, ಈ ಶೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನನ ಮರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದಲೂ, ಚೀಫ್ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರುವದನ್ನ ಪ್ರಕಟಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಗಾವಗಾನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಟಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟೀಸ್ಟಿಕ್ಸ್ (ಎಂಬ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿ) ಯನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೂಲ್ಸ್.

1. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗ್ಗತ್ತಾದ ನಮೂನೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಜನನ ಮರಣಗಳ ಬಾಬತು ಒಂದು ರಿಜಸ್ಟರನ್ನು ಪಟೇಲನು ಇಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮದೊಳಗೆ (ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಸಿಯದಾಗಲೀ, ಪರಸ್ಥಳದವನದಾಗಲೀ) ಸಂಭವಿಸುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಜನನವನ್ನೂ ಅಥವಾ ಮರಣವನ್ನೂ ಅದು ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ಕಾಲದೊಳಗೆ ಪಟೇಲನು ಸದರೀ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

2. ಪಟೇಲನು ಬರೆಯಲಾರದವನಾದರೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಅವನು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಪಟೇಲನಾಗಿರುವ ಸಬಬ್ ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ತಾನು ಖುದ್ ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಶಕ್ತನಾದರೆ ಅವನು ಅದನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಕ್ರಮ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬರೆಯಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಜವಾಬ್‌ದಾರಿಯು ಅವನನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಯಿರುತ್ತೆ. ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಇಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟೇಲನಿಗೆ ಕುಮ್ಮಕ್ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾನುಭಾಗನು ಬದ್ಧನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ.

3. ಜನನ ಮರಣಗಳ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಬಾಬತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ನಮೂನೆ ಅಡಗಿರುವ ಹಾಳೆಗಳು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಎರಡು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳಂತೆ ಬುಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮಾಡಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ್ ಸಾಲ್ ಪುರೂ ಆಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರ್, ತಮ್ಮ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳ ಆಖೈರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗಿನ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ಎದರು ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ದರೋಬಸ್ತು ಖತಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ನಕಲೆ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಹೊರಗಣ ಹಾಳೆಯು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪಡಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು, ಅದು ಆ ಮೂರನೇ ತಿಂಗಳ 10ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನೊಳಗೆ ತಲಪುವಂತೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಮೆಲ್‌ದಾರ್ರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಬುಕ್ಕು ಮಾತ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲ್ಪಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

4. ಶೇಕದಾರನು, ಅಮೆಲ್‌ದಾರನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ರಿಜಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅವರು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಈಚಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನನ ಮರಣಗಳುಂಟಾದವೋ ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ, ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿ ಇಧೆಯೇ ಎಂತ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊಕಾಬಿಲೆ ನೋಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪಟೇಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಮೊಹೇವಾರಿ ಹಾಳೆಗಳು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂತ ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಪಟೇಲರುಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಶಾನುಭಾಗರುಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

5. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಹೇವಾರಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅವುಗಳು ಅಜಮಾಯಿಷಿ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕಾಣಬಂದರೆ, ಅವುಗಳು ಯಾವ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದೋ ಅದರ ಮೂರನೇ ತಿಂಗಳ ಆಖೈರಿಗೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ತಲಪುವಂತೆ ಹೋಬಳಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

6. B ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಖತಾಯಿತಿಗಳು ಈಗಿನಂತೆಯೇ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

7. ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರ್‌ಗಳು, ಅವರುಗಳ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟರು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವಿಯೇ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ದರೋಬಸ್ತು ಜನನ ಮರಣಗಳೂ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿವಿಯೇ, ಎಂತ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಖುದ್ ತನಿಖೀಮಾಡಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮೇರೆ ಮೊಹೇವಾರಿ ಹಾಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

8. ಈ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಸನ್ 1879 ನೆ ಏಪ್ರೆಲ್ ಗುರ್ರೆ ತಾರೀಖು ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ಜಾರೀಲಿ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರ್‌ಗಳು ಕೂಡ್ಲೆ 3ನೆ ರೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಬುಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಇಂಡೆಂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೆಕ್ರಿಟೆರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಪರಭಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನೊಳಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಕುಲ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಬುಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಛಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹೆಡ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಪರಭಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವವು.

A ಗುರುತಿನ ನಮೂನೆ.

ಸನ್ 191 ನೆ ಇಸವಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನನ ಮರಣಗಳ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್

	ಮರಣಗಳು							ಜನನಗಳು						
ನಂಬರ್	ತಾರೀಖು	ಹೆಸರುಗಳು	ಜಾತಿ	ವಯಸ್ಸು	ಕಾರಣ	ಗಂಡಸರು	ಹೆಂಗಸರು	ಹುಡುಗರು	ಹುಡುಗೀರು	ತಾರೀಖು	ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ಅಂದರೆ ಅದರ ತಂದೆ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾಯಿ ಹೆಸರು ಅವನ ಹೆಸರು ಆಗಿ	ಜಾತಿ	ನಂಬರು	ಶರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15

* 6ನೆ ಮದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು.

ಉಖಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್.

ಶೆಡಬು.

ಜ್ವರಗಳು.

ಹೊಟ್ಟೇಸುಗ್ಗು.

ಹಾನಿಗಳು.
- ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ.
- ಜಖಂ.
- ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ.
- ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು.

ಹುಕುಂ ಬಮೋಜೀಬ್,
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary.

GPB—19,025 books—13-12-19

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of Taluk District for 191 —

ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ/ಕ್ಕು ಸ್ಸ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು						
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಷರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are—

ಆನೆ ಮುದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera, Small-pox, Fevers, Bowel-complaint — Injuries: Suicide, Wounding, Accident, Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts

ಉಚಾಲ್ ಜ್ವರಾಬ್, ಕಿಡಬು, ಜ್ವರಗಳು, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ನುಗ್ಗು — ಹಾನಿಗಳು: ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ, ಜಖಂ, ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ, ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of Taluk District for 191 —

ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ/ಕ್ಕು ಸ್ಸ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು | Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು

No. ನಂ. | Date ತಾರೀಖು | Name ಹೆಸರು | Caste ಜಾತಿ | Age ವಯಸ್ಸು | *Cause ಕಾರಣ | Males ಗಂಡಸರು | Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು | Boys ಹುಡುಗರು | Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು | Date ತಾರೀಖು | Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ | Caste ಜಾತಿ | No. ನಂ. | Remarks ಷರಾ

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are—

ಆನೆ ಮುದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera, Small-pox, Fevers, Bowel-complaint — Injuries: Suicide, Wounding, Accident, Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts

ಉಚಾಲ್ ಜ್ವರಾಬ್, ಕಿಡಬು, ಜ್ವರಗಳು, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ನುಗ್ಗು — ಹಾನಿಗಳು: ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ, ಜಖಂ, ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ, ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2] **FORM A.**

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of Taluk District for 191 —
ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಸನ್ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು							
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಷರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ೬ನೆ ಮಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera — ಉಖಾಲೆ ಜ್ವಲಾಬ್
Small-pox — ಶಿಡುಬು
Fevers — ಜ್ವರಗಳು
Bowel-complaint — ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗಿ

Injuries ಹಾನಿಗಳು:
- Suicide — ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ
- Wounding — ಪೆಟ್ಟು
- Accident — ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ
- Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts — ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2] **FORM A.**

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of Taluk District for 191 —
ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಸನ್ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು							
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಷರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ೬ನೆ ಮಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera — ಉಖಾಲೆ ಜ್ವಲಾಬ್
Small-pox — ಶಿಡುಬು
Fevers — ಜ್ವರಗಳು
Bowel-complaint — ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗಿ

Injuries ಹಾನಿಗಳು:
- Suicide — ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ
- Wounding — ಪೆಟ್ಟು
- Accident — ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ
- Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts — ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2] **FORM A.**

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of Taluk District for 191 —
ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಸನ್ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು						
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಷರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ೬ನೆ ಮಧ್ಯನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera — ಉಖಾಲೆ ಜುಲಾಬ್
Small-pox — ಕಿಡಬು
Fevers — ಜ್ವರಗಳು
Bowel-complaint — ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗು

Injuries / ಹಾನಿಗಳು:
- Suicide — ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ
- Wounding — ಜಖಂ
- Accident — ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ
- Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts — ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2] **FORM A.**

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of Taluk District for 191 —
ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಸನ್ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು						
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಷರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ೬ನೆ ಮಧ್ಯನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera — ಉಖಾಲೆ ಜುಲಾಬ್
Small-pox — ಕಿಡಬು
Fevers — ಜ್ವರಗಳು
Bowel-complaint — ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗು

Injuries / ಹಾನಿಗಳು:
- Suicide — ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ
- Wounding — ಜಖಂ
- Accident — ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ
- Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts — ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮುವುಜೆ Taluk ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು District ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ for 191 — ಸ್ಸ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು							
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಪರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ೬ನೆ ಮದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera — ಉಖಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್
Small-pox — ಕಿಡಬು
Fevers — ಜ್ವರಗಳು
Bowel-complaint — ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗು

Injuries (ಹಾನಿಗಳು): Suicide — ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ; Wounding — ಜಖಂ; Accident — ಆಕ್ಸ್ಮಿಕ; Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts — ಹಾಪು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮುವುಜೆ Taluk ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು District ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ for 191 — ಸ್ಸ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು							
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಪರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ೬ನೆ ಮದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera — ಉಖಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್
Small-pox — ಕಿಡಬು
Fevers — ಜ್ವರಗಳು
Bowel-complaint — ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗು

Injuries (ಹಾನಿಗಳು): Suicide — ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ; Wounding — ಜಖಂ; Accident — ಆಕ್ಸ್ಮಿಕ; Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts — ಹಾಪು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2] **FORM A.**

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of Taluk District for 191 —
ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮುವುಜೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಸ್ನ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು							
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಪರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ಈ ಮುಂದಿನವು ದಾಖಲಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera, Small-pox, Fevers, Bowel-complaint; Injuries: Suicide, Wounding, Accident, Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts

ಉಚಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್, ಕಿಡಬು, ಜ್ವರಗಳು, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗು; ಹಾನಿಗಳು: ಅತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ, ಜಖಂ, ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ, ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 9ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2] **FORM A.**

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of Taluk District for 191 —
ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮುವುಜೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಸ್ನ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು							
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಪರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ಈ ಮುಂದಿನವು ದಾಖಲಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera, Small-pox, Fevers, Bowel-complaint; Injuries: Suicide, Wounding, Accident, Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts

ಉಚಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್, ಕಿಡಬು, ಜ್ವರಗಳು, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗು; ಹಾನಿಗಳು: ಅತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ, ಜಖಂ, ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ, ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 9ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮವುಜೆ Taluk ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು District ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ for 191 — ಸ್ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು						
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಷರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ಕಲೆ ಮುದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera — ಉಖಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್

Small-pox, Fevers, Bowel-complaint — ಕಿಡಬು, ಜ್ವರಗಳು, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ನುಗ್ಗು

Injuries — ಹಾನಿಗಳು: Suicide ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ; Wounding ಜಖಂ; Accident ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ; Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮವುಜೆ Taluk ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು District ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ for 191 — ಸ್ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು						
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಷರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ಕಲೆ ಮುದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera — ಉಖಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್

Small-pox, Fevers, Bowel-complaint — ಕಿಡಬು, ಜ್ವರಗಳು, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ನುಗ್ಗು

Injuries — ಹಾನಿಗಳು: Suicide ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ; Wounding ಜಖಂ; Accident ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ; Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ Taluk ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು District ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು for 191 — ಸನ್ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು							
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಪರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ೬ನೆ ಮದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera — ಉಖಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್

Small-pox — ಕಿಡಬು

Fevers — ಜ್ವರಗಳು

Bowel-complaint — ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ನುಗ್ಗು

Injuries — ಹಾನಿಗಳು
- Suicide — ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ
- Wounding — ಜಖಂ
- Accident — ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ
- Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts — ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ Taluk ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು District ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು for 191 — ಸನ್ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು | Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು

No. ನಂ. | Date ತಾರೀಖು | Name ಹೆಸರು | Caste ಜಾತಿ | Age ವಯಸ್ಸು | *Cause ಕಾರಣ | Males ಗಂಡಸರು | Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು | Boys ಹುಡುಗರು | Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು | Date ತಾರೀಖು | Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ | Caste ಜಾತಿ | No. ನಂ. | Remarks ಪರಾ

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ೬ನೆ ಮದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera — ಉಖಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್

Small-pox — ಕಿಡಬು

Fevers — ಜ್ವರಗಳು

Bowel-complaint — ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ನುಗ್ಗು

Injuries — ಹಾನಿಗಳು
- Suicide — ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ
- Wounding — ಜಖಂ
- Accident — ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ
- Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts — ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುಜೆ Taluk ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು District ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ for 191 — ಸ್ ನ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು							
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause —ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name —ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಷರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ಈ ಮುಂದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera — ಉಚಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್

Small-pox — ಕಿಡಬು

Fevers — ಜ್ವರಗಳು

Bowel-complaint — ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗು

Injuries — ಹಾನಿಗಳು
- Suicide — ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ
- Wounding — ಜಖಂ
- Accident — ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ
- Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts — ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ —1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 9ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುಜೆ Taluk ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು District ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ for 191 — ಸ್ ನ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು | Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು

No. ನಂ. | Date ತಾರೀಖು | Name ಹೆಸರು | Caste ಜಾತಿ | Age ವಯಸ್ಸು | *Cause ಕಾರಣ | Males ಗಂಡಸರು | Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು | Boys ಹುಡುಗರು | Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು | Date ತಾರೀಖು | Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ | Caste ಜಾತಿ | No. ನಂ. | Remarks ಷರಾ

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ಈ ಮುಂದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera — ಉಚಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್

Small-pox — ಕಿಡಬು

Fevers — ಜ್ವರಗಳು

Bowel-complaint — ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗು

Injuries — ಹಾನಿಗಳು
- Suicide — ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ
- Wounding — ಜಖಂ
- Accident — ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ
- Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts — ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ —1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 9ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of ____ Taluk ____ District ____ for 191 —

ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ/ಕ್ಕು ಸ್ಯ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು.								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು						
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಪರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are—

ಈ ಮುಂದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera		ಉಚಾಲೆ ಜ್ವರಾಬ್	
Small-pox	Injuries: Suicide	ಕಿಡಬು	ಹಾನಿಗಳು: ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ
Fevers	Wounding	ಜ್ವರಗಳು	ಜಖಂ
Bowel-complaint	Accident	ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗು	ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ
	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts		ಹಾಪು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೆ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of ____ Taluk ____ District ____ for 191 —

ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ/ಕ್ಕು ಸ್ಯ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು						
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಪರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are—

ಈ ಮುಂದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera		ಉಚಾಲೆ ಜ್ವರಾಬ್	
Small-pox	Injuries: Suicide	ಕಿಡಬು	ಹಾನಿಗಳು: ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ
Fevers	Wounding	ಜ್ವರಗಳು	ಜಖಂ
Bowel-complaint	Accident	ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗು	ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ
	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts		ಹಾಪು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of Taluk District for 191 —

ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ/ಶಹರ ಸನ್ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು							
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born —with father's-name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಪರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are—

Cholera		
Small-pox	Injuries	Suicide
Fevers		Wounding
Bowel-complaint		Accident
		Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts

ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

ಉಚ್ಚಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್	ಹಾನಿಗಳು	ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ
ಕಿಡಬು		ಜಖಂ
ಜ್ವರಗಳು		ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ
ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ನುಗ್ಗು		ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of Taluk District

ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ/ಶಹರ

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು							
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಪರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are—

Cholera		
Small-pox	Injuries	Suicide
Fevers		Wounding
Bowel-complaint		Accident
		Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts

ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

ಉಚ್ಚಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್	ಹಾನಿಗಳು	ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ
ಕಿಡಬು		ಜಖಂ
ಜ್ವರಗಳು		ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ
ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ನುಗ್ಗು		ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of Taluk – District for 191 —

ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುಜೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಸ್ ೯೧ —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು						
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಪರಾ
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ೬ನೆ ಮದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera, Small-pox, Fevers, Bowel-complaint — Injuries: Suicide (ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ), Wounding (ಕಿಡಬು), Accident (ಜ್ವರಗಳು), Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts (ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗು) — ಹಾನಿಗಳು: ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ, ಹಾಪು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2]

FORM A.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of Taluk District for 191 —

ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುಜೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಸ್ ೯೧ —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು						
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಪರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ೬ನೆ ಮದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera, Small-pox, Fevers, Bowel-complaint — Injuries: Suicide (ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ), Wounding (ಕಿಡಬು), Accident (ಜ್ವರಗಳು), Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts (ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗು) — ಹಾನಿಗಳು: ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ, ಹಾಪು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 8ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 15ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2] **FORM A.**

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of Taluk District — for 191 —
ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ/ಕೋಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಟ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು							
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಪರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ಈ ಮುದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera, Small-pox, Fevers, Bowel-complaint; Injuries: Suicide, Wounding, Accident, Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts
ಉಚಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್, ಕಿಡಬು, ಜ್ವರಗಳು, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗು; ಹಾನಿಗಳು: ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ, ಜಖಂ, ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ, ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 9ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 16ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Rev. Mort. 2] **FORM A.**

Register of Births and Deaths in the Village of Taluk District for 191 —
ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ/ಕೋಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಟ 191 —

Deaths ಸತ್ತವರು								Births ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು							
No. ನಂ.	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name ಹೆಸರು	Caste ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	*Cause ಕಾರಣ	Males ಗಂಡಸರು	Females ಹೆಂಗಸರು	Boys ಹುಡುಗರು	Girls ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು	Date ತಾರೀಖು	Name of child born with father's name and grandfather's name ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾತನ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ	Caste ಜಾತಿ	No. ನಂ.	Remarks ಪರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* The causes of death to be entered in column 6 are— ಈ ಮುದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಗಳು—

Cholera, Small-pox, Fevers, Bowel-complaint; Injuries: Suicide, Wounding, Accident, Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts
ಉಚಾಲ್ ಜುಲಾಬ್, ಕಿಡಬು, ಜ್ವರಗಳು, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸುಗ್ಗು; ಹಾನಿಗಳು: ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ, ಜಖಂ, ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕ, ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 9ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಮರಣದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು 9ರ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 16ನೆ ಕಲಂ ವರಿಗೂ ಜನನದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.